

Demographic Statistics

2013

Number of live births bellow 83 thousand in 2013

The number of live births decreased to 82,787 (89,841 in 2012) and the number of deaths reduced to 106,543 (107,612 in 2012).

The number of marriages kept declining (31,998, 2,425 less than in 2012) and the number of divorces had its third consecutive drop (22,525, a decrease of 2,855 from 2012).

The total fertility rate was 1.21 children per women (1.28 in 2012), reaching the lowest level ever.

Life expectancy at birth was estimated at 80 for the 2011-2013 triennium, and is still higher for women (82.79 years, while men only expect to live until 76.91).

In 2013, the number of permanent emigrants (53,786) exceeded again the number of permanent immigrants (17,554). On 31st December 2013, the resident population in Portugal was estimated to be of 10,427,301 persons, 59,988 less than the estimated population for December 31st 2012, as a result of negative values for both natural increase and net migration growth.

The population aging trend is persistent, as a result of a decrease in the proportion of the young and working age population, and the increasing proportion of elderly population.

Statistics Portugal publishes today through its Portal – www.ine.pt – the publication Demographic Statistics 2013, with a global analysis of Portuguese demographic situation and a vast range of demographic indicators, addressing issues related to population growth, volumes and structure, fertility, mortality and life expectancy, marriages and divorces, and international migrations.

Resident population in Portugal decreased again in 2013

On 31st December, the resident population in Portugal was estimated to be of 10,427,301 persons, 4,958,020 men and 5,469,281 women.

In 2013, estimates point to a decrease of 59,988 inhabitants in the resident population, resulting in a negative population growth rate (-0.57%), emphasizing the decrease estimated for 2012, where the variation in population volume was estimated to be -55,109 (corresponding to a population growth rate of -0.52%).

The population aging trend is persistent, as a result of a decrease in the proportion of the young (14.8% in 2012 to 14.6% in 2013) and working age (65.8% in 2012 to 65.6% in 2013) population, and the increasing proportion of elderly population (19.4% in 2012 to 19.9% in 2013). This trend echoes the continuing decline of birth rates, the increasing longevity and, most recently, the rise of emigration flows.

Number of live births bellow 83 thousand in 2013

In 2013 there were 82,787 live births from mothers residing in Portugal, 7.9% less than in 2012 (89,841), a value lower than 83 thousand live births for the first time since there are records.

In this year, the total fertility rate was 1.21 children per women (1.28 in 2012), reaching the lowest level ever. The average age of women at first birth was 29.7 years and the average age of women at childbirth was 31.2 years (29.5 years and 31 years, respectively, in 2012), reinforcing the trend of postponement of motherhood.

Number of deaths decreased 1.0% in 2013

In 2013, there was a 1.0% decrease in overall mortality compared to 2012. From all registered deaths of residents in Portugal (106,543), 68.9% occurred on population aged 75 or older (68.8% in 2012). The crude mortality rate stabilized in 10.2‰ in 2013. In 2013 the infant mortality rate was of 2.9 deaths of infants under 1 year of age per thousand live births, decreasing from the 2012 value (3.4 deaths of infants under 1 year of age per thousand live births).

Life expectancy at birth, meaning the average number of years a newborn may expect to live if mortality rates per age observed over the reference year are the same, was estimated at 80 for the 2011-2013 triennium.

Although recent gains in life expectancy are higher for male population – 0.72 years for men and 0.70 years for women, between periods 2006-2008 and 2011-2013 –, life expectancy at birth is still higher for women. In 2011-2013, newborn women could expect to live up to 82.79 years, while men only expect to live until 76.91.

Marriage rate reaches minimum value

In 2013 there were 31,998 marriages, from which 305 were between same sex individuals. The number of marriages decreased again (2,425 less than the number of marriages celebrated in 2012) and the average age at marriage has continued to increase: in 2013, stood at 35.2 years for men and 32.7 years for women (34.7 years and 32.3 years, respectively, in 2012).

The number of divorces continued to drop

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In 2013, the number of divorces of couples residing in national territory enacted in Portugal was 22,525, 2,855 less than the value observed in 2012, accentuating the decrease previously observed. The crude divorce rate was 2.2 divorces per thousand inhabitants, a value slightly lower than the one from 2012 (2.4‰).

In 2013, the average age at divorce exceeded 43 years (43.3 years) for men and women, higher than the 42.9 years from the previous year.

Looking at the evolution of the average age at divorce since 2008, men always have had a higher average age than women. In 2013 it was of 44.5 years for men and 42.2 years for women.

Net migration growth kept a negative value in 2013

In 2013, the number of permanent emigrants (53,786) exceeded again the number of permanent immigrants (17,554), resulting in a negative net migration (-36,232), less pronounced than the value estimated for 2012 (-37,352).

With regard to temporary emigration, estimates for 2013 indicate that about 74,322 persons left the country with the intention of staying abroad for a period no longer than one year. In 2012 this figure was of 69,460 individuals.